ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE

OF THE

TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

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No. $\frac{2707}{7}$ of 1913.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C. V. O., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1912.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th January 1886, I forwarded the Report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and beg to attach hereto for the information of Government a copy of letter No. 1359, dated 22nd March 1913, from that officer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 1359 of 1913.

From

A. H. S. ASTON, Esq.,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To

The COMMISSIONER of POLICE,
Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 22nd March 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour, in returning herewith, with thanks, your Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police, for the year 1912, forwarded with your letter No. 2632/7, dated the 20th instant, to state that I have no remarks to offer thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

True copy.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. $\frac{2706}{7}$ OF 1913.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C. V. O., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

C. C. WATSON, Esq., I. C. S.,
Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Bombay, 25th March 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Bombay City Police for the year 1912 together with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year. The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., was held by Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M. V. O., up to 5th April 1912; by Mr. O. A. Harker from 6th April to 17th November 1912; and again by Mr. Vincent from 18th November to the end of the year. The office of the Deputy Commissioner was held by Mr. F. M. Gadney.

3. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year under report was 46,752 against 43,243 in 1911 and 36,784 in 1910. Including 220 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 46,972.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 7,981 cases for disposal including 123 pending from the year preceding, against 7,466 in 1911 and 6,176 in 1910.

Under Class VI there were 38,991 cases for disposal including 97 pending from the previous year, as compared with 35,935 in 1911 and 30,622 in 1910.

The rise in crime was distributed throughout the Island. In the C and F divisions the number of thefts increased to some extent. In the case of the former division this result is attributed to a certain influx of people from districts where scarcity prevailed and in the case of the F division to an appreciable increase of the lower-class population in the north of the Island consequent upon the demand for labour on various works of public utility now in progress. The C division—particularly that portion of it known as Khara Talao—has for years held a sinister reputation for crime, and with a view to better prevention the Inspector in charge formulated a system of beat patrols by night, based upon the London model so far as the strength of the section would allow. The system was so far successful that a decrease of nocturnal theft and house-breaking took place, but this was followed by a certain rise in similar crime by day. For this and other reasons I am of opinion that until we are enabled to recruit our Divisional police up to a figure which will admit of the introduction of a complete beat-system on the London model throughout the 24 hours, we shall continue to record a good deal of preventible crime against property. So far as the better recording of crime is concerned, our new stations have continued to serve as a very good model of what is required, and even in the old stations I notice that the desire to burke cases in order to show good statistical results is less apparent than it was three or four years ago. Since the beginning of the current year I have opened two more stations on the new model in the C division, and I have little doubt that the more regular registration and recording of crime which are now being carried out there will result in a larger amount of crime being reported next year in that Division.

Cases of Criminal Breach of Trust by servants are still frequent and arise in some measure from the system followed by many Indian mercantile firms of employing *munims* and *mehtas*, through whose hands thousands of rupees pass, on a small salary and taking no security from them on appointment.

The increase of cases under Class VI is due to a large number of prosecutions under the Public Land Conveyance, Cruelty to Animals and City Police Acts. Under the Abkári Act there was an appreciable decrease of 770 cases which was probably due to the general crusade instituted by the Abkári Department in conjunction with the Police and to the seizure on two or three occasions of large quantities of cocaine by the Dock Police and the Customs Authorities.

The total number of excluded cases for the year 1912 was 298 against 397 in 1911 and 282 in 1910. Of these, 213 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 85 under Class VI against 228 and 169, respectively, in 1911. Of the 298 excluded cases 66 were declared to be false after being brought to trial, as compared with 50 in 1911 and the same number in 1910. In 47 cases compensation ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistrates under section 553 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year under report 46,348 Police cases under all classes were classified as true against 42,735 in 1911 and 36,267 in 1910. Of these 46,348 true cases, 42,315 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·29 against 91·26 in 1911 and 92·91 in 1910.

Under the Indian Penal Code 7,599 cases were classed as true against 7,086 in 1911 and 5,776 in 1910. Of these 4,369 ended in conviction which gives a percentage of 57·49 against 56·13 in 1911 and 62·22 in 1910.

Under Class VI 38,749 cases were classed as true. Of these, 37,946 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 97·92 as compared with 98·52 in 1911 and 98·73 in 1910.

4. True and false cases of all descriptions numbered 46,348 and 298, respectively, as compared with 42,735 and 397 in 1911 and 36,287 and 282 in 1910.

The proportion of true and false cases reported during the year 1912 was as follows:—

Cases reported	46,752
True cases	46,348
Excluded cases	298
Percentage of true cases	99·13
Percentage of excluded cases...	00·63

5. The population of the City according to the final figures of the census of 1911 is 979,445 and the proportion of true crime to population stands at 1 to 21·22 as compared with 1 to 22·91 in 1911 and 1 to 26·82 in 1910.

6. The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 16·30 against 17·05 in 1911 and 14·50 in 1910.

Result of trial by classes.

7. *Class I.—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 59 cases for disposal, out of which 49 cases ended in conviction. In 1911 there were 88 such cases and in 1910, 45.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Under this class there were 520 cases for disposal including 6 cases pending from the previous year, as compared with 517 in 1911 and 470 in 1910. Of the 520 cases, 283 ended in conviction.

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—In this class there were 1,155 cases for disposal including 36 cases pending from the previous year, as compared with 1,139 in 1911 and 925 in 1910.

Under this class there is a decrease of 15 cases under the head "Robbery" Serial No. 26. There is, however, an increase of 13 cases under the heading "Lurking House" trespass, Serial No. 29.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category the Police dealt with 66 cases against 46 in 1911 and 43 in 1910. Out of 66 cases 30 ended in conviction.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—In this class there were 6181, cases for disposal, including 79 pending from the preceding year against 5,676 in 1911 and 4,693 in 1910. The increase is distributed mainly under the following heads:—

	1911.	1912.
Theft ordinary	4,440	4,934
Cheating	305	381

Convictions were obtained in 3,613 cases.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 38,991 cases including 97 cases pending from the previous year, as compared with 35,935 in 1911 and 30,622 in 1910. Of these cases 37,946 resulted in conviction.

Serious crime.

8. During the year 1912 there were 31 cases of murder and attempt at murder against 25 in 1911. Of these 13 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal. The accused in 2 cases were declared to be lunatics and in 2 other cases the accused died. 6 cases were undetected, one case was declared false and one was classified as mistake of fact. There were 4 cases of culpable homicide, 2 of which ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal.

One case of infanticide ending in the conviction of the mother was reported during the year 1912. An ayah, aged 17, was seen to throw the body of a newly-born female child from a window on the 2nd floor of a house in Girgaum. Enquiries showed that the child was hers and that she had committed the offence with a view to conceal her shame. She was sentenced by the High Court Sessions to transportation for life, but the sentence was subsequently commuted to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 8837, dated 12th December 1912).

Sessions Cases and persons.

9. The Sessions Court tried 47 cases against 48 in 1911 and 42 in 1910. Of these, 40 cases ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal and the accused in one case was declared insane. These cases involved in all 63 persons, of whom 51 were convicted, 11 were acquitted and one was declared insane.

Undetected cases.

10. At the close of the year under report the number of undetected cases was 2,765 against 2,446 in 1911 and 1,812 in 1910. The percentage of non-detection works out to 5·96 as compared with 5·65 in 1911 and 4·92 in 1910. The system of record in the new stations and the monthly scrutiny of the cognizable crime register of the old stations is to some extent responsible for the increase, which necessarily follows upon a general rise in the figures of crime.

11. I subjoin the usual statement of cases of suicide compiled by the Coroner of Bombay:—

	Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Jews.		Hindus.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases ...	8	3	4	...	9	4	7	4	...	...	33	23	61	34	95

During the year the Coroner held 380 inquests against 401 in 1911 and 364 in 1910; 13 inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, No. 5819, dated the 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 222 cases of simple accidental death against 185 in 1911 and 171 in 1910.

12. During the year 1912 the Police dealt with 1,627 cases under the Abkari Act. With the exception of 9, all ended in conviction.

The majority of these cases were cocaine prosecutions. Three important seizures of cocaine by the Police were those made by the E and the I Division Police. In one case the Police of the E Division, on searching the room of the accused, found 5,266 grains of cocaine in packets. The accused in this case was convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. In the second case the Police of the I Division kept a special watch on the arrival of the S. S. "Cleopatra." About 5·30 A.M. on the 20th March 1912 two men went on board the ship and after staying there about an hour came ashore again, when they were arrested on suspicion by the Police near the gangway and were found to have in their possession 50 packets of cocaine valued at Rs. 5,250, which they had concealed in their clothes. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced. The third and most important case was that detected by Superintendent Walton who, in consequence of information that there was a large quantity of cocaine on board the S. S. "Habsburg", ordered a continuous watch to be kept at certain points in the Victoria Docks. The Police who were on duty successfully arrested a man dressed as a fireman, who had carried a large canvas bag from the ship's side and was about to place it on the foot-plate of the engine of a goods train which was being shunted at the time. The accused was taken to the Police Station, where the bag was found to contain 40 lbs. of cocaine valued at Rs. 45,450. He was placed before the Magistrate and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo six weeks' further imprisonment. The officers and men concerned in these three cases deserve credit for their action.

Persons in Police cases.

13. During the year under report 44,933 persons were arrested by the Police excluding 154 arrested at the close of the year 1911, as compared with 44,040 in 1911 and 40,017 in 1910. Of these, 43,119 persons were convicted, the percentage working out to 95·96 against 96·53 in 1911 and 96·16 in 1910.

Under Section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 40 bail bonds as compared with 27 and 3 in 1911 and 1910 respectively.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 5,862 persons were tried and 5,126 were convicted giving a percentage of 87·44 against 85·12 in 1911 and 85·06 in 1910.

Under Class VI 44,753 persons were tried, of whom 43,119 were convicted, giving a percentage of 96·34 as compared with 98·18 in 1911 and 98·43 in 1910.

Direct Magisterial cases.

14. The total number of cognizable magisterial cases was 8,803 as compared with 10,608 and 8,495 in 1911 and 1910 respectively. Of these 8,330 cases ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 94·62. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 8,935, of whom 8,349 were convicted.

The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the magistrates direct was 11,289 as compared with 11,677 and 10,970 in 1911 and 1910 respectively and with 8 cases pending from the preceding year, the total number of cases for disposal was 11,297. Of these cases 3,690 ended in conviction. These cases involved in all 14,743 persons, of whom 4,181 were convicted.

The following table shows details of cognizable and non-cognizable crime for the years 1911 and 1912 ;—

	1911.					1912.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cogniz-able.	Total Crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cogniz-able.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magis-terial.	Total.			Police.	Magis-terial.	Total.		
Abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	87	2	89	54	143	59	3	62	63	125
„ II ...	495	48	543	...	543	514	34	548	..	548
„ III ...	1,121	6	1,127	1	1,128	1,119	5	1,124	...	1,124
„ IV ...	45	30	75	3,586	3,661	64	27	91	3,065	3,156
„ V ...	5,580	209	5,789	61	5,850	6,102	190	6,292	52	6,344
Total ..	7,328	295	7,623	3,702	11,325	7,858	259	8,117	3,180	11,297
Class VI ..	35,915	10,313	46,228	7,975	54,203	38,894	8,544	47,438	8,109	55,547
Grand Total ..	43,243	10,608	53,851	11,677	65,528	46,752	8,803	55,555	11,289	66,844

15. The following table shows the different religious divisions to which 68,610 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged:—

Offence.	Religion.														
	Europeans		Portuguese Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cognizable ...	325	11	578	40	31,976	3,420	16,436	245	300	3	502	32	50,117	3,751	53,868
Non-cognizable.	65	5	524	13	8,027	624	3,583	187	711	24	79	...	13,589	853	14,742
Total ...	390	16	1,102	53	40,003	4,044	20,019	432	1,011	27	581	32	64,006	4,604	68,610

Property stolen and recovered.

16. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 5,79,579 as compared with Rs. 6,19,548 in 1911 and 7,44,580 in 1910. The total value of property recovered amounted to Rs. 2,29,100 which gives a recovery percentage of 39·52 as compared with 47·17 in 1911 and 52·97 in 1910.

During the year under report the D Division detected a series of cases of house-breaking and theft committed by a gang of three expert house-breakers in various parts of the B, C, D and E divisions. These men were remarkably well dressed and wore a certain amount of jewellery, which for some time helped to deceive persons with whom they came in contact as to their real status and mode of life. They were eventually arrested by the D Division Police who succeeded in tracing 9 cases of house-breaking and theft to them and in recovering property valued at Rs. 1,512 out of Rs. 3,567 stolen. Considering the time that had elapsed and the fact that most of the jewellery had been melted down or otherwise disposed of the percentage of recovery is satisfactory. All the offenders including the receivers of the stolen property were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 3 to 5 years.

The police of the E Division distinguished themselves in three enquiries. The first was a murder case which required a lengthy investigation and delicate handling and ended in the conviction of the accused. The other two cases which were concerned with the theft of valuable property resulted in the recovery of the major portion thereof and in the conviction of the guilty parties. In one of these cases much assistance was rendered by the Ratnagiri Police who arrested the accused three months after the commission of the offence, with about half the stolen property in his possession. The E Division then worked the case up and succeeded in recovering more property, totalling in value to Rs. 3,950 out of Rs. 4,830 stolen in the first instance. A series of systematic

thefts from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores was cleverly detected by a Sub-Inspector and the staff of the Nagpada Police Station, the thieves and receivers of the stolen goods being ultimately charged and convicted.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

17. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, stood at the end of the year at 1 Superintendent, 7 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Jamadars, 24 Head Constables and 41 Constables.

One hundred and sixty criminal cases were dealt with during the year by the Criminal Investigation Department against 151 last year.

Assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all important cases.

The Criminal Investigation Department scrutinized 98 plays, passed 81, passed 2 after alteration of objectionable passages, and rejected 15.

Action under the Press Act resulted in the confiscation of 5,679 proscribed books against 4,820 last year.

Three hundred and forty-nine in-coming and out-going steamers were watched during the year.

Assistance was rendered to the District Police and on a number of occasions to the Excise Department. Detective arrangements were made at all important functions and at the departure of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Nine Transvaal deportees were confined to the care of the Criminal Investigation Department and 12 foreigners were deported under Act III of 1864. Four more are awaiting deportation on their release from prison.

The finger print bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department has maintained its efficiency, as will be seen from the following figures. During the year under report 5,113 slips were received for identification out of which 1,504 were traced as those of persons with previous convictions. This gives a percentage of 29·4. The total number of finger impressions on record at the end of the year was 36,494.

The Police Notices worked satisfactorily throughout the year and the utility of the system is now definitely established. In order to allow more room in the Criminal Investigation Department office, the Notices Office and its establishment have been transferred to the main office building since the commencement of the current year.

This year again the Muharrum passed quietly, as also did the Ganpati festival.

Among the interesting cases taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department in 1912 the following are deserving of notice :—

(*a*) Amritlal's jewellery fraud case.—In this case a representative of Kaiser and Walter, a firm of jewellers in Germany, came to this country with jewellery for sale and soon fell a victim to the misrepresentation of the swindler abov-named. The firm was victimised to the extent of more than Rs. 1,68,000e. The accused was sentenced by the High Court to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*b*) A cotton fraud case, in which several leading cotton merchants were victimised by one Madan Bhimji and his partner to the extent of 1,16,000 rupees. Madan Bhimji was convicted by the High Court and was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*c*) A case against Mrs. Thorpe.—The details of this case and the history of the lady are already known to Government.

(*d*) Thefts on board the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's ships, including a case of tampering with His Majesty's mails, were successfully detected, the accused being sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment. In connection with these thefts on the Company's ships certain other persons were also successfully brought to justice and convicted.

(*e*) P. M. Bapat, a political absconder, was arrested at Indore Camp. This case is known to Government.

(*f*) An important test case was taken up against the Bombay-Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company for cheating pilgrims. After a long hearing the accused were convicted by the Magistrate, but on appeal the conviction was reversed on technical grounds.

(*g*) As an offshoot of the above case, one of the partners of the Company was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain property belonging to the Company and was convicted.

(*h*) On the arrival of S. S. "Sicilia" of the Italian Line it was ascertained that a party of Sikhs who were returning from Brazil were on board. Their baggage was carefully searched and in the possession of one of them was found a box with a false bottom which contained 6 revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition. Three of the Sikhs were charged, convicted and sentenced, two to 1 year and one to 3 months' imprisonment.

(*i*) In a case of broaching cargo on the S. S. "Circassia" one passenger and two of the crew were charged and convicted.

(*j*) A clerk in the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court was arrested for re-selling used stamps, several of which had been removed from Vakalatnamas and Court informations. He was convicted and sentenced.

(*k*) As an offshoot of the Baroda political inquiry one Narsingbhai Ishwarbhai Patel was charged with perjury and was convicted and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*l*) Two cases of counterfeiting coin were committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate and ended in conviction.

(*m*) On the 14th April last two persons were arrested at two different places for counterfeiting one anna nickel coins. About 123 counterfeit annas were found in the search. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court on the 29th June 1912.

(*n*) On the 11th December last 3 persons of the Parajiya Soni caste were arrested for counterfeiting rupees of the year 1862. All the accused were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court.

(*o*) Two labour-cart drivers were arrested red-handed while misappropriating 10 bales of cotton piece-goods valued at about Rs. 3,000 with which they had been entrusted by the owners. The accused were convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

Besides the investigation of crime and the conduct of enquiries under the main heads of Foreign, Political and General, the Criminal Investigation Department has performed a great deal of miscellaneous work in the matter of finding assistance for, or affording help to, individuals in distress. Some of these cases are referred to in paragraph 26 of this report.

18. During the year 1912, the Police placed before the magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 53 persons as compared with 58 in 1911 and 44 in 1910.

The new Sub-Divisional Police Stations.

19. The three sub-divisional police stations on the new model have continued to work satisfactorily: and during the year under report the Indian Sub-Inspectors attached to them successfully prosecuted 529 of the more straightforward cases. The system which was inaugurated under the reorganization scheme in 1910 has proved successful in various ways. In the first place there is now a complete record of police investigations carried out by these stations, and supervising officers can see at a glance the details of the police enquiry in any particular case. Secondly, the public visiting the station to register com-

plaints will always find one officer and sometimes two, ready to deal with the case and institute enquiries. Thirdly, the staff being concentrated in one station, the supervising officers have greater facilities for detecting irregularities and satisfying themselves as to the administration of the Sub-Division, and lastly, the scheme offers the chance of a decent position and promotion to educated Indians, whether drawn from the ranks of the Force itself or from outside.

It is desirable that arrangements for the investigation of crime on the same lines should be carried out in other parts of the Island. Since January 1913 two more Sub-divisions have been organized with headquarters at Princess Street and Maharbaudi (Old Girgaum Police Court). The latter station is not up to date from the structural point of view and inconvenience is bound to be felt until the present old building is reconstructed to suit modern requirements.

Further progress in the direction indicated is not possible until additional police stations of the proper type, with their ancillary accommodation schemes, are provided. The City Improvement Trust have been asked by Government to finance new Police schemes at Gamdevi, Chunam Kiln Road, Nesbit Road and Parel Road, and the first three of these will comprise police stations of the new and up to date type. It is hoped that the construction of these will not be long delayed, and that Government will be able year by year to set apart sufficient funds to ensure the completion of the remaining stations and accommodation schemes within the next decade.

The first six Indian Sub-Inspectors chosen to attend the Násik Training School finished their eighteen months' course in December last. Four of them passed the final examination of the school and commenced work in January 1913 at Princess Street and Maharbaudi. The other two, who failed, have been allowed to work on probation, in view of the fact that they did well in some subjects and that we are in need of trained men for the new sub-divisions. A fresh batch of six men was sent to the Training School in January. It is hoped that we shall have at least one new station ready by the time they complete their course of training.

20. During the year under report 12 foreigners were deported under the provisions of Act III of 1864. They comprised 2 Europeans, 2 Bagdadi Jews, 2 Arabs and 6 Pathans.

The Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Poisons, Motor Vehicles Acts, the Theatre and Performance Rules, and the Tramway accidents.

(a) Arms Act.

21. The subjoined Table "A" gives the number of licenses granted under the Indian Arms Act for the year 1912; it shows a total increase of 588 licenses over the preceding year but a marked decrease of 47 in item No. 6 (Possession licenses for arms and ammunition). The decrease in the number of licenses issued for the possession of arms under Form XVI is principally due to the fact that of the licenses granted in 1911, 41 were licenses granted to Honorary Members of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps who in the year under review were referred to the District Magistrate, Poona, for the necessary license—*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3884, dated 5th July 1911.

Under the heading "Dealer's Licenses" (item 9) two licenses were cancelled and two new licenses to deal in old Indian arms were issued thereby leaving the number of licenses the same as it was in 1911, namely 38.

Throughout the year the shops and godowns were inspected, and the periodical stock-taking showed that the books were well and carefully kept and agreed with the stock in hand.

Eight prosecutions were undertaken under the Act in which 10 persons were involved, all of whom were convicted.

To verify the purchase of arms from licensed dealers 1,468 references were made and necessitated enquiries being made in almost all parts of the British

Dominions. In this connection I may quote from page 9 of the Annual Report for 1911:—

"The system is however open to criticism in this respect that the enquiry does not extend beyond the first purchaser. Until the time arrives when all arms, in possession of persons exempted or otherwise, are registered at a police station it is the best that can be adopted. A complete register now exists in this department showing the persons who have purchased arms from Bombay dealers since 1907".

Table "B" shows the communities to which the licenses (No. 6 Table A) belong, whilst Table "B (1)" shows the communities amongst whom the 46 new licenses, covering 108 arms, were granted throughout the year. This number of arms might appear large when compared with the number of licenses; but of the total number, 35 arms belong to 2 theatrical companies, 25 arms are distributed amongst 3 high priests (Maharajas) of the Bhattia Community and 5 arms are those of a person who transferred his license to his brother's name on the former proceeding to England. The disproportion is therefore rather apparent than real. Amongst the new licenses are also included 5 licenses for the possession of gunpowder, the total quantity being 13 lbs. In table "B (2)" is shown the number of licenses cancelled, and the manner in which the 250 arms involved were disposed of is shown in Table "B (3)". Of these arms, 51, the property of one licensee, were sent to Bhavnagar whence they were brought in 1911 for exhibition purposes, 51 belong to Honorary Members of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps who are now licensed by the District Magistrate, Poona, and 61 to 3 theatrical companies which have left Bombay.

At the close of the year there were therefore 371 persons possessing 692 arms and 8 persons possessing 39 lbs. of gunpowder under licenses.

TABLE "A".

Serial Number.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
		1911.	1912.		
1	Transport license, VII, V	322	418	96	...
2	Registered export licenses	816	994	178	...
3	Export licenses	549	581	32	...
4	Import licenses	350	350	...	...
5	Journey licenses	106	118	12	...
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition .	487	440	...	47
7	Possession licenses for Military Stores XV ...	3	4	1	...
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition.	47	52	5	...
9	Dealers' licenses	38	38	...	...
10	Permits to public servants	98	157	59	...
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	1,059	1,264	205	...
12	Permits for H. M. the Amir's consignment ...	3	1	...	2
	Total ...	3,878	4,417	588	49

TABLE "B."

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Jambias.	Bayonets.	Katars.	Total amount of gunpowder.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
												Lbs.		
Hindus	8	112	30	14	3	117	12	10	3	4	...	2	313	133
Parsis	41	66	60	10	1	22	7	12	...	...	...	...	219	118
Native Christians	3	57	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	61	63
Mahomedans	15	38	13	3	1	20	...	3	...	...	1	2	94	61
Japanese	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans not exempt (see clause 13, schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules, 1909).	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	68	275	104	28	5	159	19	26	3	4	1	39	692	379

TABLE "B (1)."

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Jambias.	Bayonets.	Katars.	Total amount of gunpowder.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses.
												Lbs.			
Hindus	...	11	4	4	...	32	2	4	...	...	...	1	57	15	15
Parsis	3	6	5	1	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	30	9	9
Native Christians	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	8	8
Mahomedans	3	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	13	13
Japanese	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans not exempt (see clause 13, schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules, 1909)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	28	11	6	...	45	2	10	...	...	...	13	108	46	46

TABLE "B (2)".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Swords-sticks.	Daggers.	Pattas.	Battle axes.	Koitas.	Total amount of gunpowder.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licenses persons.	Total number of licenses cancelled.
												Lbs.			
Hindus	...	26	4	9	...	34	1	16	1	2	3	1	96	20	20
Parsis	20	27	20	3	1	27	2	23	...	...	...	...	123	42	57
Native Christians	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mahomedans	1	2	1	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	19	6	6
Japanese	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Jews	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Europeans not exempt (see clause 13, schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules, 1909)	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
Total ...	24	62	26	12	1	73	4	42	1	2	3	1	250	78	93

TABLE "B (3)".

Arms how disposed of.	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in office	31	18
Sold to authorised persons	7	5
Removed to another district (7 left India)	128	20
Not traced	2	2
New licenses granted (theatrical companies' arms changing hands and licensees handing over their weapons to relatives.	30	6
The owners became Justices of the Peace	1	1
Licenses of the Members of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps (the members taking out licenses from the District Magistrate, Poona.)	51	41
Total ...	250	93

(*b*) *Explosives Act.*

Under the Explosives Act 316 licenses were issued showing an increase of 61 licenses over the preceding year and a decrease of 7 licenses in items 2, 3 and 6 of Table "C". Two new magazines were erected and taken into use during the year and these with 11 already licensed were regularly inspected and were found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government. One floating magazine was blown up in the harbour on 12th March 1912, a report of which was submitted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India in his letter No. 594, dated 18th April 1912.

The different purposes for which the licenses were issued are shown in "Table C".

There was one prosecution under the Act which ended in conviction.

TABLE "C".

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Forms in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
			1911.	1912.		
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	12	14	2	...
2	Possession and sale	B	166	161	...	5
3	Possession	C	4	3	...	1
4	Possession	F	...	...	...	...
5	Licenses in form E (*bonâ fide* blasting purposes).	E	35	82	47	...
6	Sale	L	2	1	...	1
7	Magazine licenses	J	11	13	2	...
8	Floating Magazine licenses ...	K	2	2	...	...
9	General license (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 12th July 1910).	...	30	40	10	...
	Total ...		262	316	61	7

(*c*) *Petroleum Act.*

The Petroleum Act shows a decrease of 34 licenses as compared with the previous year, due principally to traders availing themselves of the General Transport license instead of taking out a special transport license as was formerly done.

Table "D" shows the number and description of licenses issued as compared with the previous year.

One person was prosecuted under the Act and convicted.

TABLE "D."

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
		1911.	1912.		
1	General Import licenses	7	5	...	2
2	Special Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	28	7	...	21
3	General Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	9	7	...	2
4	Special Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	1	1	...	...
5	General Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	4	4	...	...
6	Possession licenses (dangerous)	6	7	1	...
7	Possession and Transport (Motor owners) ..	32	23	...	9
8	Carbide of Calcium	10	9	...	1
	Total ...	97	63	1	34

(d) Poisons Act.

Under the Poisons Act there were 32 licenses granted, an increase of 1 over the number granted in 1911. The books are now being carefully kept, but the sales are at no time very numerous.

(e) Motor Vehicles Act.

The number of motor vehicles registered, transferred, etc., during the year 1912 is shown in the subjoined Table "E":—

TABLE "E".

	1911.	1912.
1. Number of vehicles registered	312	450
2. Total number of vehicles registered since 1905	...	2,370
3. Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay City ...	1,256	1,408
4. General numbers in Bombay City	30	33
5. Number of transfers effected	240	591
6. Number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire	66	153
7. Number of certificates of competency issued	82	109
8. Number of driving licenses granted	2,020	2,517
9. Number of accidents (including fatal)	212	230
10. Number of fatal accidents	18	18
11. Number of prosecutions	166	387
12. Number of convictions	137	314
13. Number of cases withdrawn	...	13
14. Number of drivers warned by Head office for minor offences ...	55	99
15. Number of Police Motor Conveyance Licenses suspended by Head office.	...	10
16. Number of cars broken up, or removed out of Presidency ...	...	31

With regard to item 7, before a certificate of competency is granted, candidates are thoroughly examined in driving and in the work and mechanism of the car. The number shown does not however represent the number of persons who apply for certificates and are examined and who from one cause or another fail to pass the required test.

In the 18 cases shown in item 10, Table "E", two men died from injuries received by a motor car passing over them whilst sleeping side by side on the road. The occurrence was accidental. Of the others, 5 were cases of rash and negligent driving—the remainder being accidental. Out of the 18 cases, 8 prosecutions were instituted, 4 of which were discharged, including the case above mentioned in which the two persons, run over whilst sleeping, died.

The District Magistrate, Poona, was given the services of an officer of this Department whenever required throughout the year to examine vehicles plying or let for hire and to test drivers in their knowledge of driving :—

(*f*) *Tram Cars.*

The following table shows the manner in which accidents occurred to passengers and others in connection with the running of tram cars.

TABLE "F".

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed (1912).						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1911.	1912.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ...	343	382	30	167	195	8	1	24	425
Serious do. ...	53	43							
Fatal do. ...	9	11	6	1	4	...	...	...	11
Total, 1912 ...	...	436	36	168	199	8	1	24	436
Total, 1911 ...	405	...	154	35	177	3	1	35	405

Number of trams running and mileage covered.

	Bogie.	Single.	Two car trams.	Mileage.
1911	100	50	22	3,983,907
1912	100	50	28	3,910,676

The localities in which most accidents occurred are Girgaum (25), Kalbadevi Road (24), Parel Road (20), Dhobi Talao (19), Rampart Row (18), Hornby Road (18), Falkland Road (14), Byculla Bridge (13), Duncan Road (13), Bori Bunder (12), Cruickshank Road (12), Grant Road (11), Mazagaon (11), Victoria Gardens (11), Ripon Road (10).

Null Bazaar is accountable for 8 accidents, Abdul Rehman Street for 6, Carnac Bridge for 5, Crawford Market for 1, and Paidhoni for 1.

(*g*) *Theatres.*

In 1912 there were 14 theatres, 6 cinematographs (including one at the Mahim Fair and one in the Old Bombay Exhibition), 2 circuses and a skating rink licensed, as well as all the shows worked by machinery or electricity at "Maidania". Cinematograph films were also being exhibited at the Novelty, Gaiety, Edwardes and Victoria Theatres and this form of amusement appears to hold the chief place in the public estimation.

One theatre license was cancelled altogether and a theatre in Grant Road—the Royal—was burned down in July last. The fire originated in the stage after the place had been closed for the night, and was the result probably of careless smoking on the part of some of the actors who slept there. The fire, so far as I can gather, burnt too quickly to permit of the appliances being used by people who knew how to manipulate them.

A new theatre (Edwardes Theatre on Kalbadevi Road) and a new cinematograph building (the Coronation Cinematograph on Sandhurst Road) were completed and taken into use during the year under review. The principal of using the minimum quantity of inflammable material was not lost sight of in the construction of the former, which was built in accordance with the draft Theatre Rules. The Coronation Cinematograph building is of the corrugated iron type usual in cinematograph buildings in Bombay.

There are now 13 theatres, each having a good fire service, and if only the theatre management would use it when occasion demands, fires could be put out easily or at least kept in check until the arrival of the Fire Brigade.

Improvements are still being carried out in most of the theatres and it is hoped that before long fire drill amongst the employés of the theatre will be a regular weekly event, as without it the precautions now taken will prove of little avail. Large tanks for water are being erected, so that in case of a shortage in the municipal main an adequate supply will always be at hand until such time as the Fire Brigade arrive or until sufficient water is available from the mains.

Before renewal of the license, the theatre is subjected to an examination by the Executive and Electrical Engineers and by the Chief of the Fire Brigade as well as by this office, and it is only when everything is found correct and in good repair that the license is renewed. As in previous years, the Executive Engineer, the Electrical Engineer and the Chief of the Fire Brigade have helped very materially with advice in different matters pertaining to the safety of theatres.

There were 218 performance licenses issued throughout the year.

Pilgrims.

22. During the year 1912, 14,322 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz with passports. The details of the Haj season will be found in the report of the Protector of Pilgrims which will shortly be submitted to Government.

Fire.

23. During the year under report, the total number of fires in this City was 151 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 29,93,183. The figures for the preceding year were as follows :—

Fires	117
Value of property lost	Rs. 4,19,319

The increase from Rs. 4 to 29 lakhs is due chiefly to the heavy losses at the big cotton fires at Pasta Lane, Colaba, on 20th February 1912, and at the Sassoon Dock on 23rd October 1912. The estimated loss at these two fires was Rs. 22½ lakhs.

Street accidents.

24. During the year under report 1,255 persons were injured and 58 were killed in consequence of accidents, as compared with 1,182 injured and 45 killed in the preceding year. The following are the details :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars (178)	11	425
„ motor vehicles (1,408)	18	212
„ hack victorias (1,713)	2	248
„ other public conveyances (9,491)	20	150
„ private conveyances (6,729)	7	220
Total ...	58	1,255

Conveyances.

25. During the year 1912 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay was as follows:—

Public vehicles	...	...	...	11,204
Private „	...	...	...	6,729
Motor „	{ Private ... 1,255 / Plying for hire 153 } ...		...	1,408
		Total	...	19,341

This shows a decrease of 142 public vehicles and an increase of 282 private vehicles and 152 motor vehicles.

Public conveyances consisted of 1,713 hack victorias, 76 riding hackeries, 9,389 labour carts and 23 handcarts, and 3 single bullock carts.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 2,023 drivers for offences against the Act, while 4,457 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 5,605 drivers were warned by this Department and 11 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner rejected 560 horses and 32 hack victorias as unfit for further use.

Miscellaneous work.

26. The arrangements for preventing lepers, sent to the Matunga Asylum by magisterial order, from absconding from the asylum still leave much to be desired, two hundred having escaped during the period under report. It is to be hoped that the Committee of the asylum will shortly find some means of rendering escape more difficult.

Much has been done in the way of assisting penniless women and children back to their homes. In twenty-two cases women, hailing from various parts of India, Persia, Mauritius, Egypt, South Africa and Singapore, applied to this office for help. Seventeen of these were Mahomedans, and the rest were Hindus, Jews and Christians. In each case the necessary funds were collected by this office from charitable residents in the City, and the persons concerned were sent back to their own homes.

In another case the Sidi Jamat applied to the Commissioner of Police for assistance in repairing their *dargah* in Tandel Street. This office raised a subscription and rebuilt the shrine for them.

A penurious woman applied to the Head Police Office for help in getting her daughter married. The necessary help was accorded, and the daughter was duly wedded. In other cases assistance has been rendered to applicants in regard to the recovery of dowries and deposits, possession of which was being unlawfully withheld from them.

Another curious case in which the assistance of the Head Police Office was sought is as follows:—A Shia Mahomedan, by falsely representing himself to be a Sunni, managed to get himself married in Malabar to a Sunni Mahomedan girl of 15 years of age. During the voyage to Bombay the girl discovered that her husband was a Shia and in great distress applied to the Police for help. The parties were called to the Head Police Office, where the girl refused absolutely to have anything to do with her husband, and begged, on sectarian and religious grounds, for a divorce. The Shia husband agreed to this proposal and a Kazi was therefore summoned and performed the necessary ceremony. Pending return to her home, the girl was placed in charge of the Lady Superintendent of the Mahomedan Female Orphanage, and funds for her passage and the passage of a suitable escort having in the meanwhile been collected from certain charitable Mahomedans, she was duly sent back to her father, a clerk in a Government Revenue Office, who on her safe return wrote a letter of very grateful thanks for the action taken.

A large number of lost children have been found by the Police and restored to their parents, among them being an Arab boy who, thanks to the generosity of the Rubattino Company, was repatriated free of cost to Port Said.

The Mahomedan Girls Orphanage, which is controlled and managed by the Commissioner of Police, continues to prosper.

In connection with the miscellaneous charitable work mentioned above I have received valuable assistance from Inspectors M. H. Taki and Khan Saheb F. M. Taki of the C. I. D.

Police Establishment.

27. Twelve additional armed Police Constables to guard the Bombay Mint were sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1376, dated 13th April 1912.

The strength of the Sanitary Police remained the same as last year.

Punishment and Rewards.

28. During the year under report 399 officers and men were punished as compared with 393 in 1911 and 364 in 1910.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally	365
Judicially	8
Dismissed	26

Of the total punished departmentally, 20 were Europeans and 345 were natives. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character for small misdemeanours. In all serious cases, which were not tried judicially, regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) By the issue of Good Service Tickets...		889
(*b*) By the grant of Silver Stripes		0
(*c*) „ two Stripes		6
(*d*) „ one Stripe		1
(*e*) By the A'bkári Department		96
(*f*) By the Magistrates		26
(*g*) By the Commissioner of Police		311
(*h*) Otherwise rewarded		170
Total ...		1,499

Five hundred and thirty-two men were promoted to higher grades in the ordinary course. The men mentioned under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good and plucky work; while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The title of Khán Sáheb was conferred on Inspector Kavasji Jamsetji of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Ninety-seven silver Coronation Durbar medals were received from Government and distributed to those officers and men of the City Police who did particularly good work during the Royal Visit and to those members of the public who rendered assistance to the Police in carrying out the requisite arrangements.

In regard to the work and behaviour of the Indian Constables of the City Police Force, it may not be considered out of place to enumerate a few instances in which Constables have acquitted themselves extremely well during the year under report :—

(*a*) On the night of the 29th September a burglary took place at the show-room and office of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Hornby Road. A European Inspector and Police Constable A/784, Keshav Bhikaji, went

to the premises on the following day, after receipt of a complaint. Police Constable Keshav Bhikaji noticed on a cricket-bat stand the impression of a foot with certain peculiarities about it. His past experience told him that similar peculiarities belonged to the foot of a damaged character who usually sleeps at Stone Bunder. He therefore set out in search of him and finally found him asleep at Ballard Pier. The man on being questioned admitted his guilt and also gave the name of a confederate. Both men were duly convicted, a result which is solely due to the acumen displayed by Police Constable Keshav Bhikaji.

(*b*) In the case in which a Parsi murdered a Hindu woman in the Fort in September 1912, and left her body in a sack in a sweeper's *gali*, excellent detective work was done by Police Constable A/1968, Amirali Sardarali and Police Constable A/652, Balla Murari. The first clue was obtained by the former listening to the remarks of the crowd when the body was first discovered, and he and Police Constable A/652 between them established the identity of the deceased and laid the foundation of the enquiry into the whereabouts of the deceased's ornaments, which ultimately brought the guilt home to the murderer.

(*c*) On the 24th September 1912 one Peter Daniel stabbed a Mahomedan several times with a knife on Frere Road. An alarm was raised and Police Constable A/313, Raghu Laxman, who was returning to his quarters from duty ran up and tried to arrest Daniel, who stabbed him twice in the thigh and the abdomen. The latter wound was a serious one and Police Constable A/313 fell bleeding. Meanwhile Police Constable A/570, Anant Arjun, had also heard the alarm, and running up tried to seize Daniel. He also was badly stabbed in the abdomen, but nevertheless drew his baton and attacked the accused, who then took to his heels. In his flight Daniel stabbed a woman and killed a man. Police Constable A/570, though bleeding profusely and hampered by his wound, hurried after Daniel and eventually caught him in Bazargate Street and held him down till help came. In my opinion Police Constable A/570, Anant Arjun, exhibited conspicuous courage, and the more so in that no one in the crowd at the scene of the original affray made the smallest attempt to assist him, wounded as he was, in his efforts to overpower the murderer.

(*d*) The good work done by Police Constable I/30, Sakharam Sadu, of the Dock Police in seizing and holding a European cocaine-smuggler, while being kicked by the latter and beaten by the smuggler's European comrades, has already been reported to Government and is included in the preamble to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11028, dated 2nd December 1912.

(*e*) On the 13th July 1913, three Hindu ladies were bathing from the slip at the Kennedy Sea Face, when a large wave caught them and swept them out into a rough sea. None of the bystanders made any attempt to save them : but Police Constable C/232, Sitaram Ganpat, and Police Constable C/1682, Kazi Hasan Haroon, who happened to be passing, leaped into the sea and managed to bring all three ladies safely to land.

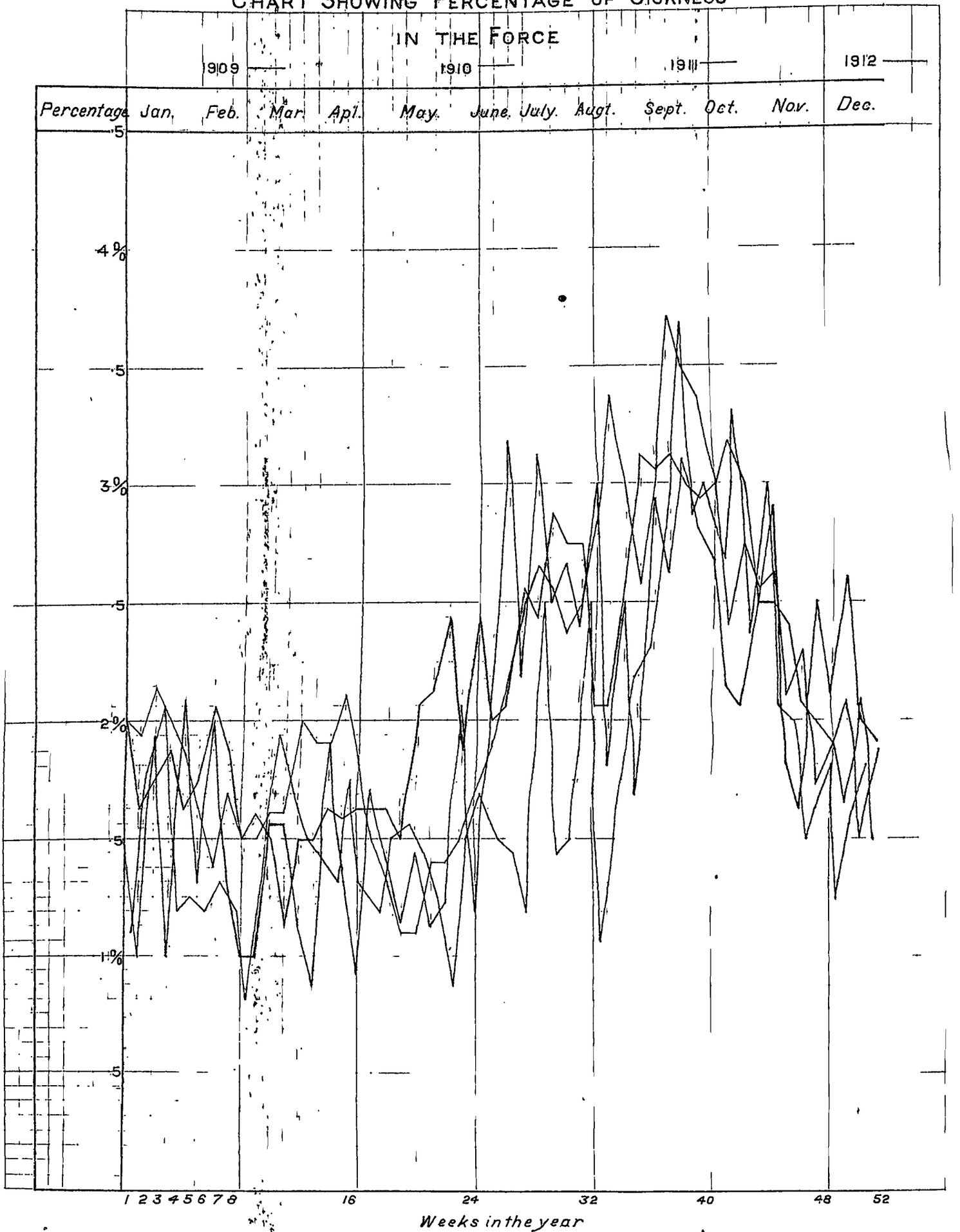
A similar case occured the following day when a Hindu widow of Fanaswadi was carried out to sea and would certainly have been drowned, had not Police Constable C/1217, Enoos Kasam, divested himself of his tunic and swum out through a heavy sea to her rescue.

(*f*) Police Constable C/149, Dhondu Ballaji, distinguished himself by grappling single-handed with a Pathan, armed with a long knife, who had stabbed 4 persons. Police Constable C/149 was twice stabbed during the struggle in the shoulder and groin, but succeeded in holding the Pathan down till assistance arrived.

(*g*) About 3 a. m. on August 21st a Panjabi Mahomedan murdered his comrade in a chal in Bapty Road. No report of the murder was made till later. But at 4 a. m. the same morning a young Constable of only 8 months' service, Yeshwant Annaji, who was on post-duty at the corner of Falkland and Foras Roads, saw a man hurrying towards Gilder Street in

To face para 29.

Chart Showing Percentage of Sickness in the Force



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Govt. Photozinco. Office Poona, 1913.

the darkness at a rather suspicious pace and called upon him to halt. On being questioned the man stated he was hurrying to catch a train and begged to be allowed to go. The Constable's suspicions however were aroused and he decided to search the fugitive, who offered the Constable Rs. 5, then Rs. 10 and finally Rs. 30 to let him go. The Constable decided to arrest him then and there, and marched him off to the Police-Station at Nagpada, to which news of the murder had by that time been communicated. It was then discovered that the fugitive was the murderer and that the money with which he had tried to bribe Yeshwant Annaji was flecked with blood and formed part of the sum for which the Punjabi had killed his fellow-traveller. Further investigation showed that the murdered man had himself stolen the money from a European in Mussoorie. The arrest of the murderer was due entirely to Police Constable Yeshwant Annaji's alertness and honesty.

In several other cases excellent work has been done by Hindu and Mahomedan police constables.

Health.

29. The total number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during the year 1912 was 2,546, as compared with 2,242 in 1911 and 2,297 in 1910. Of the number of Policeman admitted in to the Hospital, 53 were suffering from Tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows :—

	1911.	1912.
Native constabulary	45·05	60·20
European Police	1·05	1·21

I have inserted a chart showing the percentage of sickness in the Force during the last 4 years. The blue line refers to the year under report.

Casualties.

30. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1912 :—

Resignations	108
Discharges	30
Dismissals	26
Deaths	58
Retirement on pension or gratuity	55
Total ...	277

Education.

31. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers able to read and write during the year 1912 was 165, and of these 39 are literate in English. Literate constables numbered 814 as compared with 732 and 514 in 1911 and 1910 respectively.

As stated in the corresponding paragraph of the report for 1911 the Haji M. Haji Ismail Sobhani Night School has been teaching English by the direct method to several Musalman constables. The men who number about 50 are divided into three classes and have steadily attended the school for about eighteen months. The progress made by them is most favourable, and the constables in the two upper classes who at the commencement of the course did not know the English alphabet are now able to read and write the language very fairly. I examined them about a month ago and found that they had made marked progress and that they understood thoroughly the lessons in the second primer. Several of them have greatly improved in intelligence and take interest in learning by heart and reciting extracts from simple English poetry and prose. The credit for this result lies with Mr. Ali Mahomed Munshi, Superintendent of the Night School, and Mr. Reuben, the Senior Master.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3519 dated 20th May 1912, I obtained the services of

a trained teacher from the Educational Department from November 1st, 1912, and have with his help established an English school for constables in the Drill Hall at Head Quarters. In order not to conflict with ordinary police duty three classes are held daily from 8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., and 8 to 9 p. m.; and these are attended by 150 men from all branches of the Force. The men are taught English by the direct method and are given lectures on Saturdays on their duty to the public, simple Hygiene and their powers under the Police Act. It is proposed to make the course in English extend over three years, and to hold an examination at the end of every six months. Those constables who pass the final examination at the end of three years will be granted certificates of proficiency in English which will be taken into consideration whenever the question of promotion has to be decided. Pecuniary rewards will also be granted to those who make particularly good progress. Though Mr. Adilshah, the schoolmaster, has worked hard since he joined his appointment, it is too early yet to dogmatize upon the success of the experiment. But reports from the Divisions show that some of the men have already begun to profit by the tuition and are commencing to talk a little English with one another. Remarks in English by constables have been overheard by the European Inspectors on duty at the police stations, and I have hopes that at the end of a few years a fair knowledge of simple English will have permeated the ranks of our Indian constables, and that we shall be able to recruit Head Constable English writers from the lower grades of the Force instead of, as at present, from outside.

In connection with the subject of education it may not be out of place to mention that the Trustees of the S. M. E. memorial fund have set aside money for monthly scholarships for the sons of City Police Constables attending Municipal primary schools in the City. These scholarships, which are worth Rs. 3 per mensem, are awarded equally to Musalman and Hindu boys, and the Trustees of the fund hope that the grant of these scholarships will not only prove an encouragement to the boys themselves, but will enable the constables of the Force to send their sons regularly to school without encroaching upon their monthly salaries. The credit for introducing this scheme lies with Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, J. P.; and the capital of the Trust fund has been subscribed by Hindu and Musalman residents of the City.

It may here be mentioned that Deputy Inspector Histed was granted permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the Lower Standard in Persian and passed the test.

32. The number of recruits enlisted during the year 1912 was 386 against 245 and 241 in 1911 and 1910 respectively.

33. Musketry practice was regularly held by the Head Quarter Deputy Inspector of Police.

The construction of the safety revolver range in the compound of the Head Police Office mentioned in the last report is still awaiting allotment of funds.

34. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in proper order.

35. The relations between the Magistracy and the Police were harmonious.

36. In conclusion a word of thanks is due to the Head Quarter clerical establishment under Mr. Vinayekrao Dinanath. The work of this office is so continuous and often so urgent that the clerks have not been able to avail themselves regularly of the public and sectional holidays allowed by Government. On occasions they have been obliged to work on Sundays also. This extra duty has always been ungrudgingly performed at my request. Among the Divisional Police my thanks are due to Superintendent Mayers and Inspectors Stenson and Cauty for the careful manner in which they have supervised and administered the new police stations at Agripada and Nagpada; to Acting Superintendent Walker for the imperturbable and efficient manner in which he has controlled his division; to Superintendent Walton for excellent work in the Dock and Harbour divisions; to Inspector Dixon of the Sanitary Police for unremitting exertion in connection with the arrival of pilgrim ships, and the

disinfection of pilgrims' effects; to Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department for the perseverance and acumen displayed by him in several criminal cases of a difficult character; to Inspectors Favel, Mahommed Hussein Taki, Khan Saheb F. M. Taki, and Khan Saheb Cowasji Petigara for first-class work in their respective branches of the Criminal Investigation Department; to Inspectors Spiers and Deputy Inspectors Sargon, O'Brien, and Histed for good work in the new police stations, and to Sub-Inspectors Raghunath and Sabaji for valuable investigation in various cases of crime in the C and E Divisions. Praise is also due to Acting Superintendent Murray for his conduct of the miscellaneous and important work of the L Division and to Mr. Down, Commandant of the Mounted Police, for the manner in which he has controlled that useful and well-disciplined body of men. Mention must also be made of Chief Inspector Giles, who has done very hard work in connection both with the draft rules for prevention of accidents at places of public entertainment, and with the working of the Arms, Explosives and Poisons Acts.

Lastly I must once again express the great obligations under which I rest to Mr. F. H. Vincent and Mr. F. M. Gadney, the Deputy Commissioners of Police, for their unremitting toil and the active share which they have taken in the administration of the City throughout the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

You most obedient servant,

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	121 to 130, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	...	11	...	11	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps .	...	7	...	7	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice.	...	22	...	23	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	4	...	4	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	12	...	12	...	...
		Total ...	...	59	...	59	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	27	...	28	1	1
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	3	...	3	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	4	...	4	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	5	1	5	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	5	...	5	1	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	..	4	...	4	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	49	...	50	...	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt	...	109	...	109	1	23
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	2	...	2	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	1	140	1	140	3	31
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	82	...	82	...	3
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	1	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	55	...	56	1	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	27	...	23	1	3
		Total ...	6	514	2	518	9	65
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 .	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	1	...	1	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	...	41	...	41	8	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912.

of Cases.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 +15).	Remarks.
	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	8	1	...	9	...	...	9	
...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	18	...	4	22	3	3	25	
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	
...	9	2	...	11	...	...	11	1 lunatic.
2	49	3	4	56	3	3	59	1 lunatic.
...	11	5	6	22	...	...	22	2 died ; 2 lunatics.
...	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	
...	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	
...	1	3	1	6	3	...	9	
2	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	1 died.
3	38	1	...	39	...	...	39	5 died ; 2 lunatics.
2	61	14	8	83	...	...	83	21 compounded.
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	
4	87	8	7	103	10	...	113	28 compounded ; 1 withdrawn ; 1 non-cognizable.
4	27	6	42	75	5	...	80	1 compounded.
...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	
1	38	10	3	51	14	2	65	1 withdrawn ; 1 non-cognizable.
3	13	7	1	21	...	...	21	3 compounded.
19	283	58	72	415	34	2	449	8 died ; 4 lunatics ; 53 compounded ; 2 withdrawn ; 2 non-cognizable.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	20	3	9	32	4	...	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.						
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	36	1,076	35	1,077	4	5
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	36	1,119	35	1,120	12	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	46	1	46	1	18
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	18	...	19	...	5
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	....	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	64	1	65	1	23
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	... 66	... 4,934	... 92	... 4,908	... 31	... 20
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	5	603	9	599	7	16
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	...	160	1	159	...	5
37	419, 420	Cheating	8	381	...	389	6	12
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	24	1	23	...	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	79	6,102	103	6,078	44	53
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	5	178	...	183	...	2
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	92	38,716	...	38,808	...	83
		Total ...	97	38,894	...	38,991	...	85
		GRAND TOTAL ...	220	46,752	141	46,331	66	232

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

PART I—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	373	32	636	1,076	1	...	1,077	1 died; 2 lunatics; 2 transferred; 2 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 transferred.
22	394	35	645	1,109	5	...	1,114	1 died; 2 lunatics; 3 transferred; 2 non-cognizable.
...	20	7	...	28	27	6	55	17 compounded.
...	10	4	...	14	...	...	14	1 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	30	11	...	42	27	6	69	18 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59	2,884	125	1,774	4,875	24	8	4,899	1 died; 6 lunatics; 8 transferred.
17	322	49	185	565	94	19	659	3 transferred; 3 non-cognizable.
2	136	16	...	153	2	1	155	
9	253	26	82	361	23	3	384	1 lunatic; 2 non-cognizable.
1	18	2	2	23	47	16	70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	3,613	218	2,043	5,977	190	47	6,167	1 died; 7 lunatics; 11 transferred; 5 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	165	12	...	177	17	6	194	1 withdrawn.
143	37,781	790	1	38,572	8,527	8,266	47,099	2 lunatics; 8 transferred; 16 withdrawn.
147	37,946	802	1	38,749	8,544	8,272	47,293	2 lunatics; 8 transferred; 17 withdrawn.
278	42,315	1,127	2,765	46,343	8,803	8,330	55,151	10 died; 16 lunatics; 22 transferred; 71 compounded; 19 withdrawn; 12 non-cognizable.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	121 to 130, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	15	...	...	10	9	1	...	5	...	...	...	
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	224, 225, 225B and 229.	Other offences against public justice	...	23	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	4	4	...	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	48	...	...	48	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	14	...	...	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	1 Lunatic.
		Total ...	...	110	...	...	104	93	6	...	5	4	4	...	1 Lunatic.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	27	...	...	23	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	2 died, 2 lunatics.
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	6	...	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	1	3	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	3	...	3	
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	6	...	...	4	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 died.
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide... ...	1	49	...	...	40	38	2	...	3	...	...	...	5 died, 2 lunatics.
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	...	155	...	...	149	83	66	...	6	...	...	...	33 compounded.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	1	170	...	...	107	108	59	...	4	19	...	19	40 compounded, 1 withdrawn, 1 non-cognizable convicted.
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	52	...	...	49	32	17	...	3	11	...	11	8 compounded.
22	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	4	...	4	
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	69	...	...	68	50	18	...	1	15	2	13	1 withdrawn, 1 non-cognizable convicted.
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	25	...	...	24	13	11	...	2	...	...	...	3 compounded.
		Total ...	4	570	...	...	541	349	192	...	21	52	2	50	8 died, 4 lunatics, 79 compounded, 2 withdrawn, 2 non-cognizable convicted.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	...	56	...	...	56	32	24	...	...	4	...	4	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	12	598	...	...	599	525	74	...	6	1	...	1	1 died, 2 lunatics, 2 transferred, 2 non-cognizable convicted.
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 transferred.
		Total ...	12	662	...	...	662	564	98	...	6	5	...	5	1 died, 2 lunatics, 3 transferred, 2 non-cognizable convicted.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	58	...	...	60	26	33	...	...	48	7	41	22 compounded.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	22	...	...	23	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded, 3 non-cognizable convicted.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	80	...	...	83	41	41	...	...	48	7	41	23 compounded, 3 non-cognizable convicted.

STATEMENT A—PART II—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as opposed to cases reported to, or taken cognizance of by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons pending trial at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial at close of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	... 21	... 3,459	... ...	... ...	... 3,441	... 3,214	... 227	... ...	... 24	... 28	... 8	... 20	1 died, 6 lunatics, 8 transferred.
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	10	429	...	...	429	347	82	...	6	102	20	82	3 transferred, 4 non-cognizable convicted.
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	...	191	...	...	191	160	31	...	3	2	1	1	
37	419, 420	Cheating	6	394	...	...	384	327	57	...	15	30	4	26	1 lunatic, 3 non-cognizable convicted,
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	34	...	...	28	26	2	...	7	86	18	68	
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	37	4,510	...	...	4,473	4,074	399	...	55	248	51	197	1 died, 7 lunatics, 11 transferred, 7 non-cognizable convicted.
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	5	226	...	...	229	200	29	...	4	22	7	15	1 withdrawn.
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	94	38,773	...	...	38,662	37,784	878	...	195	8,556	8,278	278	2 lunatics, 8 transferred, 16 withdrawn.
		Total ...	99	39,001	...	...	38,891	37,983	908	...	199	8,578	8,285	293	2 lunatics, 8 transferred, 17 withdrawn.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	154	44,033	...	...	44,753	43,119	1,634	...	286	8,935	8,349	586	10 died, 16 lunatics, 22 transferred, 102 compounded, 19 withdrawn, 14 non-cognizable convicted.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	...	7	7	...	.....	7	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	6	6	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	12	12	...	.....	5	7	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A .	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	29	29	...	5	15	8	1	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 .	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	4	4	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 .	Making or using false trade marks.		5	5	...	.....	4	1	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...		63	63		5	33	24	1	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 .	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 .	Extortion	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3	2,431	2,434	436	469	1,183	344	2	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	634	634	93	116	290	135	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	3,065	3,068	529	585	1,473	479	2	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—*continued.*

Serial Number	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	2	7	9	1	.....	5	2	1	...	...	...
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	10	10	3	.....	7	...	...	...	...	1
20	426, 427. 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	...	35	35	2	6	21	5	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	52	54	6	6	33	7	2	...	...	1
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	1	7	8	1	.....	3	...	4	...	...	...
24	500 to 502...	Defamation	1	65	66	7	16	34	7	2	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	...	629	629	94	125	314	95	1	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	98	98	46	8	32	12	...	...	...	...
32	513 to 516 C. P. C.	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds .	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	802	805	148	151	384	115	7	...	...	...
		OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.											
33	Act XI of 1890.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	...	30	30	...	1	11	16	...	2	...	...
34	Acts XXV of 1867 and I of 1910.	The Press and Registration of Books Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
35	Acts XI of 1891 and XV of 1881.	The Indian Factories Act.	...	7	7	...	.....	1	5	1	...	...	...
36	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
37	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	39	39	2	6	14	17	...	...	...	...
38	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	7	7	...	... ...	3	4	...	...	...	...
39	Act V of 1863.	The Gas Company's Act...	...	4	4	1	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act XIV of 1895.	The Pilgrim Ships Act ...	...	12	12	...	.....	3	9	...	...	...	...
41	Act I of 1889.	The Indian Petroleum Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
42	Act III of 1888.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	7,205	7,205	...	4	4,186	3,012	1	2	...	...
		Total ...	...	7,307	7,307	3	11	4,222	3,065	2	4	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	8	11,289	11,297	686	758	6,145	3,690	14	4	...	1

A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 18th March 1913.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year; and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	100·	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	12	...	...	12	...	5	7	58·33	...	...	...	...
	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	34	...	1	33	...	18	10	29·41	...	5	...	...
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	60·	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	6	...	...	6	...	5	1	16·66	...	...	...	...
10	140, 153A to 155, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	72	...	1	71	...	33	28	38·88	...	5	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	3	4,626	...	...	4,629	754	2,503	614	13·27	4	694	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	1,348	...	...	1,348	199	503	288	21·30	...	208	...	...
		Total ...	3	5,974	...	...	5,977	953	3,156	902	15·09	4	902	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	100·	1	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	13	...	...	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	...	62	...	...	62	3	39	0	0·07	2	12	...	...
		Total ...	2	76	...	...	78	8	48	7	9·21	3	12	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	1	13	...	...	14	1	3	...	...	10	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	1	101	...	...	102	8	59	13	12·87	2	20	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance .	...	1,078	...	...	1,078	142	568	149	13·72	1	219	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	100·	...	1	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	104	...	...	104	48	35	14	13·46	...	7	...	...
32	S. 513 to 516 C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bail bonds	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	3	1,299	...	...	1,302	199	666	176	13·64	13	248	...	...
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.														
33	Act XXV of 1867 and I of 1910.	The Press and the Registration of Books Act.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	30	...	...	30	1	11	16	53·33	...	2	...	...
35	Act XI of 1891, and Act XV of 1891.	The Indian Factories Act	...	9	...	...	9	...	1	5	55·55	2	1	...	...
36	Act XV of 1882 ...	The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
37	Act XIII of 1859 .	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	39	...	...	39	2	14	17	44·10	...	6	...	...
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	...	9	...	...	9	...	4	5	55·55	...	...	...	...
39	Act V of 1863 ...	The Gas Company's Act	1	4	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act XIV of 1895 .	The Pilgrim Ships Act	...	14	...	...	14	...	3	11	78·57	...	...	...	...
41	Act I of 1889 ...	The Indian Petroleum Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
42	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act .	...	7,205	...	...	7,205	2	4,186	3,012	41·80	1	4	...	...
		Total ...	1	7,313	...	...	7,314	6	4,224	3,068	41·95	3	13	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9	14,734	...	1	14,742	1,163·	8,132	4,181	28·37	23	1,240	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 18th March 1913.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1912.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.		
(A).—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	880	316	35·90	1,51,992	32,883	21·63	
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	116	...	...	22,911	...	
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts.	4,717	2,755	58·40	2,55,432	92,827	36·34	
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ...	1	1	100·00	63	62	98·11	
2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery.	34	20	58·82	1,433	427	29·09	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	549	254	46·26	1,65,604	77,306	46·71	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	7	...	...	1671	...	...	
5. Possession of stolen property...	114	114	100·00	3,294	3,294	100·00	
Total ...	6,302	3,576	56·74	5,79,579	2,29,100	39·52	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
6. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	1	1	100·00	400	400	100·00	
Total ...	1	1	100·00	400	400	100·00	

Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2 ... ... 18 cases.
Column 3 ... ... 6 cases.
Column 5 ... ... Rs. 16,773.
Column 6 ... ... Rs. 9,050.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police in the year 1912.

District.	Number of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ..	3	8	33	...	17	72*	42	228	8	18	2,225	99	79	2,832
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	10

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	12,15,700	85,575	13,01,275	22	979,445	...	21	392	128·72	345·84	46,553	16·43	
Temporary Sanitary Police.	10,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* Jamadars and other Native Officers of higher rank, such as Subedars and Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1912.

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of Revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay ...	164	2,657	148	2,456	165	230	108	2	24	20	345	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			Remarks.
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.														
		By Promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Bombay ...	532	1,499	255	814	380	428	645	450	547	55	108	26	30	...	58	97·77	2·35	2·23	217 vacancies.

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1912.

Causes of Deaths.			Number of Inquests during 1912.	Number of Inquests during 1911.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
(i) Deaths caused by—	1	Justifiable homicide	1	...	1	...
„	2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder; the offender committed suicide	1	1	...	...
„	3	Acts punishable under Indian Penal Code	29	16	13	...
„	4	Rash and negligent acts ...	19	...	19	...
		Suicidal Cases.				
(ii) Deaths caused by—	1	Cutting throat	3	6	...	3
„	2	Drowning	35	39	...	4
„	3	Hanging	7	6	1	...
„	4	Stabbing	2	...	2	...
„	5	Jumping out of a window, terrace, building, &c.	8	13	...	5
„	6	Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion	2	2	...	...
„	7	Opium, arsenic and other poisons ...	29	40	...	11
„	8	Shooting	5	1	4	...
„	9	Burning	4	1	3	...
		Accidental Deaths.				
(iii) Deaths caused by—	1	Accidents on board ships ...	4	16	...	12
„	2	„ by machinery ...	6	8	...	2
„	3	„ by railway trains ...	25	34	...	9
„	4	„ by tram cars ...	5	4	1	...
„	5	„ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, &c. ...	15	17	...	2
„	6	„ by being knocked down by a run-away horse ...	2	1	1	...
„	7	„ in the new Docks ...	6	12	...	6
„	8	Accidental drowning	11	13	...	2
„	9	„ poisoning	10	3	7	...
„	10	„ suffocation	1	1	...	...
„	11	„ burns	3	7	...	4
„	12	„ strangulation ...	...	1	...	1
„	13	„ fall from houses, buildings, &c.	5	14	...	9
„	14	„ fall from scaffoldings, ladders, &c.	14	3	11	...
„	15	„ injuries from carts and carriages... ...	20	21	...	1
„	16	„ fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, betel nuts, &c. ...	3	5	...	2
„	17	„ fall of rocks, earth, stones, hills, &c.	5	8	...	3
„	18	„ fall of metal plates, iron girders, pigs of iron, &c.	2	2	...	...
„	19	„ fall of houses, buildings, &c.	6	4	2	...
„	20	„ Scalds	...	1	...	1
„	21	Accidentally Electrocutionised ...	1	...	1	...
„	22	„ Excessive drinking ...	...	3	...	3
„	23	„ Hydrophobia ...	...	1	...	1
„	24	„ Gunshot wounds during riots	...	2	...	2
		Carried over ...	289	306	66	83

Return of Inquests, &c.—concluded.

Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1912.	Number of Inquests during 1911.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
Brought over ...	289	306	66	83
(iii) Deaths caused by—25 Accidential shooting	...	...	...	...
„ 26 „ fall on road, pavements, downhills, &c. ...	...	2	...	2
„ 27 „ Miscellaneous accidents .	3	12	...	9
Deaths otherwise caused.				
(iv) Deaths caused by—1 Judicial execution	3	3	...	...
„ 2 Natural causes	49	42	7	...
Deaths how caused or under what circumstances not known.				
(v) Deaths caused by—Found dead	6	8	...	2
„ „ drowned	30	28	2	...
Grand Total ...	380	401	75	96

(Signed) G. F. CHALK,
Coroner of Bombay.

25th January 1913.

(True copy.)

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1912.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.						Remarks.
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	
1	Theft	132	126	6	20	9	73	14	5	5	
2	House-breaking and Theft .	10	10	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	
3	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
4	Receiving Stolen Property .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
6	House-trespass	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Cheating	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
8	Attempt and abetment of Suicide.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
9	Doing Act of endangering life.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
10	Public Land Conveyance Act.	178	173	5	...	...	...	165	...	8	
11	Gambling	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	
12	Possession of Stolen Property.	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
13	Cruelty to Animals ...	33	32	1	...	...	...	30	...	2	
14	Begging for Alms	114	113	1	...	82	...	2	...	29	
15	Drunkenness	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	
16	Indecent Behaviour ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
17	Obstruction by Squatters ...	127	122	5	...	...	...	113	...	9	
18	Letting off Fireworks ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	
19	Selling Cocaine ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
20	Other offences under Police Act.	125	123	2	...	...	1	106	...	16	
	Total ...	757	735	22	27	93	83	449	5	78	

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of Parsees during the year 1912.

Serial No.	Name of Deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of Report of death to Police.	Hour and day of Report to Coroner.	Hour and day of Commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.
1	Jehangir Jamshedji ...	5 A. M., 1st March 1912.	11 A. M., 1st March 1912.	1-20 P. M., 1st March 1912.	3 P. M., 1st March 1912.	3-30 P. M., 1st March 1912.
2	Perosebai Rattanji ...	3-15 A. M., 26th March 1912.	5 A. M., 26th March 1912.	9 A. M., 26th March 1912.	11-15 A. M., 26th March 1912.	11-40 A. M., 26th March 1912.
3	Buchoobai	9-25 P M., 19th May 1912.	9-45 P. M., 19th May 1912.	10 P. M., 19th May 1912.	9 A. M., 20th May 1912.	9-25 A. M., 20th May 1912.
4	Hawabai	5 A. M., 9th June 1912.	5 A. M., 9th June 1912.	6 A. M., 9th June 1912.	10 A. M., 9th June 1912.	11-15 A. M., 9th June 1912.
5	Khursetji Jamsetji Lakdawala.	9-30 P. M., 24th June 1912.	9-30 P. M., 24th June 1912.	1 A. M., 25th June 1912.	9 A. M., 25th June 1912.	9-30 A. M., 25th June 1912.
6	Hormasji Lunjibhai Elavia ...	4 P. M., 25th June 1912.	4 P. M., 25th June 1912.	4-45 P. M., 25th June 1912.	5-45 P. M., 25th June 1912.	6-25 P. M., 25th June 1912.
7	Bejonji Muncherji ...	5-30 A. M., 28th June 1912.	5-30 A. M., 28th June 1912.	9 A. M., 28th June 1912.	10-15 A. M., 28th June 1912.	11 A M., 28th June 1912.
8	Kaikhusru Kawasji Doctor ...	3 A. M., 4th August 1912.	6 A. M., 4th August 1912.	7-30 A. M., 4th August 1912.	10-30 A. M., 4th August 1912.	11-15 A. M., 4th August 1912.
9	Nusserwanji Sapurji ...	5 A. M., 7th August 1912.	6-10 A. M., 7th August 1912.	8-30 A. M., 7th August 1912.	10-15 A. M., 7th August 1912.	10-45 A. M., 7th August 1912.
10	Hormusji Edulji Sahiar ...	5 A. M., 18th August 1912.	6-30 A. M., 18th August 1912.	10-45 A. M., 18th August 1912.	1-30 P. M., 18th August 1912.	2 P. M., 18th August 1912.
11	Manockji Nusserwanji ...	11 A. M., 19th August 1912.	11-15 A. M., 19th August 1912.	3 P. M., 19th August 1912.	6 P. M., 19th August 1912.	6-30 P. M., 19th August 1912.
12	Nusserwanji Nowroji Unwalla.	10-30 P. M., 13th September 1912.	6 A. M., 14th September 1912.	7 A. M., 14th September 1912.	10-30 A. M., 14th September 1912.	11 A. M., 14th September 1912.
13	Themena Burjorjee ...	3 P. M., 21st September 1912.	3-40 P. M., 21st September 19.2.	5-30 P. M., 21st September 1912.	11 A. M., 22nd September 1912.	11-30 A. M., 22nd September 1912.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March 1913.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Review of the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1912.

No. 4251.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1913.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2706-7, dated the 25th March 1913—Submitting the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1912.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2707-7, dated the 25th March 1913.

RESOLUTION.—During the year the total number of true cognizable cases dealt with by the police and magistrates amounted to 55,151, an increase of 1,808 over the figures for 1911. The bulk of these cases occurred under special and local laws, which also accounted for a large proportion of the total increase. Minor offences against property rose by 492, and serious offences of the same class by 34. On the other hand, offences against the State and person were slightly less than in 1911. In connection with cognizable cases, 54,022 persons were under arrest as compared with 55,022 in the previous year; and 51,468 were convicted as against 52,679.

2. The results of the police working as shown by the percentage figures for undetected cases, convictions and stolen property recovered are not quite so good as in 1911. But the Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner that this is inevitable when there is a general rise in crime combined with better registration. The diminution in the number of complaints classed as made under a misapprehension of law or fact, from 347 in 1911 to 232 in 1912 illustrates the improvement in the registration. As the Commissioner is able to extend the beat-system of patrols on the London model, it is hoped that many of the cases of theft and house-breaking, which now swell the returns under the Indian Penal Code, may be prevented.

3. There was a marked decrease in cases under the A'bkári Act, and it is probable that the large number of convictions in cocaine cases during 1911 may have made the smugglers more wary. A traffic in which the profits are high and the possibilities of concealment almost infinite must always require the constant vigilance of the police for its suppression. A satisfactory feature in the situation has been several large seizures of the drug at the docks, which will, it is hoped, act as a deterrent to the habitual smugglers and to their agents. When once it has been distributed in small quantities throughout the city, detection becomes far more difficult.

4. The Governor in Council regrets to notice a still further rise in the number of street accidents. No fewer than 58 persons were killed and 1,255 injured during the year. Tram-cars and motors were responsible for exactly half the fatal cases and for slightly more than half of the remainder. Measures are under contemplation for strengthening the hands of the police in dealing with dangerous motor-driving, but it must be admitted that the careless habits of pedestrians, who are apt to disregard all precautions in crossing or using thoroughfares crowded with traffic, contribute to accidents in a very considerable degree.

5. The continued success of the educational experiments at the Haji M. Haji Ismail Sobhani Night School and at the English School at head-quarters is extremely satisfactory. The number of literate constables is steadily increasing with a consequent improvement in the intelligence and efficiency of the force as a whole, and, although Mr. Edwardes is right in preferring not to dogmatise too soon as to the success of the scheme, some of the results reported may fairly be attributed partly to the general increase in education among the force; such, for example, as the fact that the rewards granted to officers and men in the year

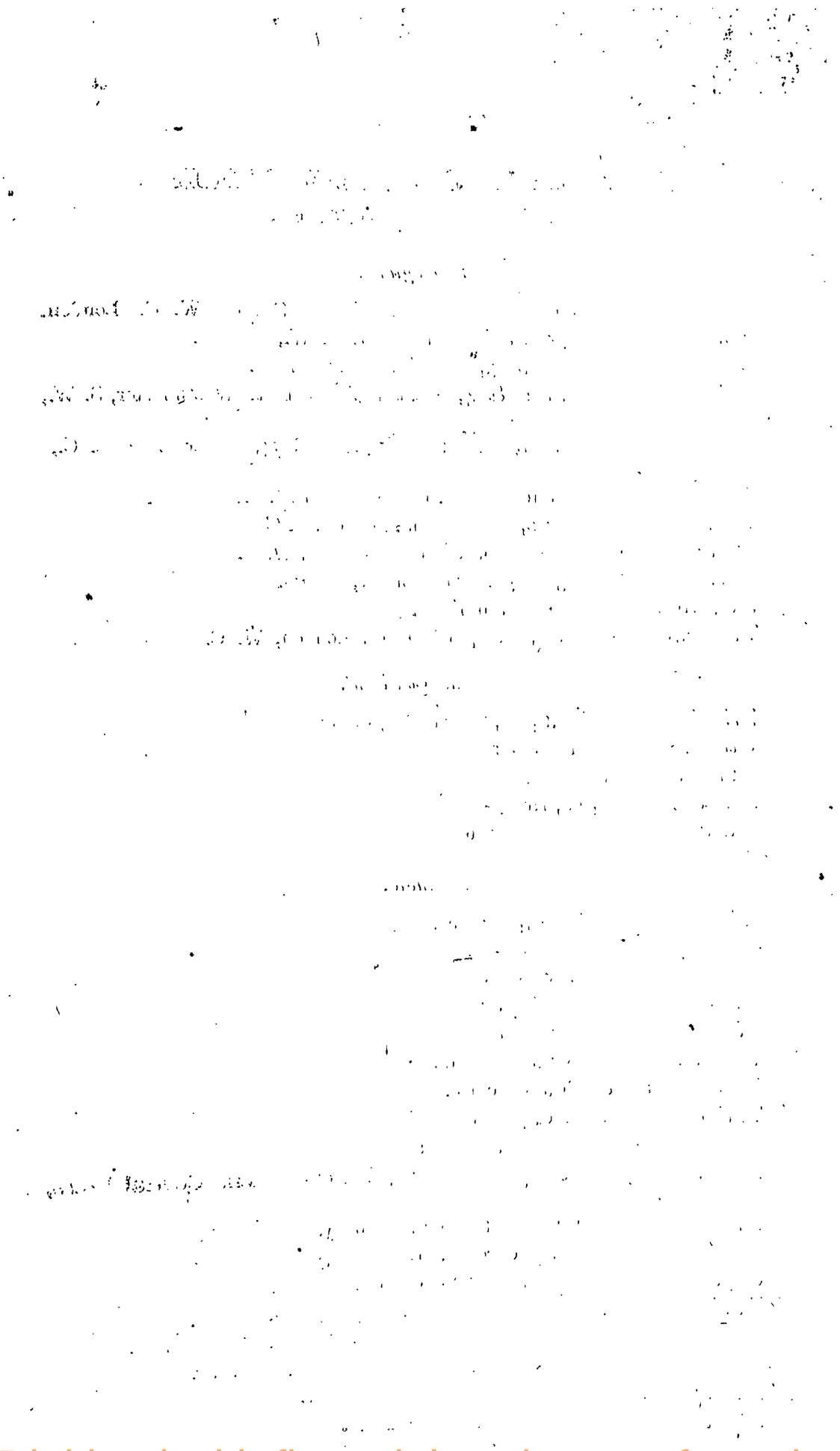
under review were 520 in excess of those given during 1911. Government have read with especial pleasure the cases of exceptionally good and plucky work performed by the constables named in paragraph 28 of the report, and also the instances of assistance outside the scope of their ordinary duties given by the police mentioned in paragraph 26. Such activities are of great value in promoting good feeling and confidence between the police and the public at large.

6. The Governor in Council has noted with pleasure the commendatory remarks recorded by the Commissioner in paragraph 36, and desires to congratulate Mr. Edwardes and the officers under him on a year of very heavy work zealously and efficiently performed.

(Signed) A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press (for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India. } By letter.



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